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bond to the gutter wall and the interlock. Examples of such sealants include silicone, urethane, and epoxy. Because the interlock 250 itself absorbs all of the thermal movement of the wall panels, there is no requirement for the adhesive 264 to stay resilient and move. The end result is a more economical system for sealing adjacent perimeter framing members that has a useful life equal to that of the exterior wall panel system.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claims 1-13 and add the following new Claims 14-55 such that all pending claims are as follows:

1-13. Canceled.

14. (New) A wall system, comprising:

- 14 original
- (a) a panel having a groove in a first surface of the panel;
 - (b) a perimeter framing member for engaging a peripheral edge of the panel, the perimeter framing member having two opposing surfaces forming a pocket for receiving the panel; and
 - (c) an attachment member having a first bearing surface to be received in the groove in the first surface of the panel and a second bearing surface for engaging a surface of the perimeter framing member to align and hold the panel in the pocket, wherein at least a portion of the attachment member is to be positioned between an opposing surface of the pocket and a surface of the panel.

15. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, wherein the other opposing surface of the pocket contacts a second surface of the panel when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

16. (New) The wall system of Claim 15, wherein the second bearing surface is received in a groove in the opposing surface of the pocket when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

17. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, wherein the second bearing surface engages a surface of the perimeter framing member located outside of the pocket, when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

18. (New) The wall system of Claim 17, wherein the attachment member is "L" shaped.

19. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, further comprising a wedge member for engaging simultaneously a surface of the attachment member and a surface of the perimeter framing member to hold the attachment member in position against the panel when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

20. (New) A wall system, comprising:

(a) a panel having a groove in a first surface of the panel;

(b) a perimeter framing member for engaging a peripheral edge of the panel, the perimeter framing member having two opposing surfaces forming a pocket for receiving the panel;

and

(c) an attachment member having a first bearing surface to be received in the groove in the first surface of the panel and a second bearing surface for engaging a surface of the perimeter framing member to align and hold the panel in the pocket; and

10 (d) a retention member for engaging a surface of the attachment member and a surface of the perimeter framing member for retaining the attachment member in position when the attachment member is engaged with the panel.

11 21. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the two opposing surfaces are substantially parallel to one another and to the first surface of the panel, when the attachment member is engaged with the panel.

12 22. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the attachment member is in the shape of an "L".

13 23. (New) The wall system of Claim 22, wherein the retention member engages the attachment member at the base of the "L".

14 24. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the retention member functions in the same manner as a wedge.

15 25. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the first bearing surface is at least partially located in the pocket when the attachment member is engaged with the panel.

1p 26. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein, when the attachment member is engaged with the panel, the first surface of the panel is spaced from one of the opposing surfaces of the perimeter framing member and a second surface of the panel, which is in an opposing relationship with the first surface, engages the other opposing surface of the perimeter framing member.

2p 27. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, further comprising a fastener to fasten the attachment member to the perimeter framing member.

7 28. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, wherein the attachment member is rod-shaped.

8 29. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, wherein the panel is folded such that the peripheral edge of the panel is offset from a face of the panel.

9 30. (New) The wall system of Claim 14, wherein the panel is at least one of wood, plastic, metal, ceramics, masonry, and composites thereof.

17 31. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the retention member is a fastener.

18 32. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the attachment member is rod-shaped.

19 33. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the panel is folded such that the peripheral edge of the panel is offset from a face of the panel.

34. (New) The wall system of Claim 20, wherein the panel is at least one of wood, plastic, metal, ceramics, masonry, and composites thereof.

35. (New) A wall system, comprising:

(a) a panel having first and second surfaces and a groove in the first surface of the panel;

(b) at least one perimeter framing member for engaging the panel, the at least one perimeter framing member having two opposing first and second surfaces forming a pocket for receiving the panel; and

(c) an attachment member, the attachment member being received in the groove and engaging a surface of the at least one perimeter framing member to align and hold the panel in the pocket.

36. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, wherein at least a portion of the attachment member is positioned between at least one of the opposing first and second surfaces of the pocket and at least one of the first and second surfaces of the panel.

37. (New) The wall system of Claim 36, wherein the other of the opposing first and second surfaces of the pocket contacts a second surface of the panel when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

38. (New) The wall system of Claim 37, wherein the second bearing surface is received in a groove in the opposing surface of the pocket when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

39. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, wherein the second bearing surface engages a surface of the at least one perimeter framing member located outside of the pocket, when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

40. (New) The wall system of Claim 39, wherein the attachment member is "L" shaped.

41. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, further comprising a wedge member for engaging simultaneously a surface of the attachment member and a surface of the at least one perimeter framing member to hold the attachment member in position against the panel when the panel is engaged with the attachment member.

42. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, further comprising a fastener to fasten the attachment member to the at least one perimeter framing member.

43. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, wherein the attachment member is rod-shaped.

44. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, wherein the panel is folded such that the portion of the panel positioned in the pocket is transverse to a face of the panel.

45. (New) The wall system of Claim 35, wherein the panel is at least one of wood, plastic, metal, ceramics, masonry, and composites thereof.

46. (New) A method for erecting a paneled surface, comprising:

(a) placing a peripheral edge of a panel in a pocket of a perimeter framing member, the pocket being formed between opposing surfaces of the perimeter framing member;

(b) engaging an attachment member with a surface of the panel and with a surface of the perimeter framing member; and

(c) engaging a retention member with a surface of the attachment member and a surface of the perimeter framing member to hold the attachment member in position against the panel.

47. (New) The method of Claim 46, wherein the engaging step (b) includes the step of placing the attachment member at least partially between a surface of the pocket and the surface of the panel.

48. (New) The method of Claim 46, wherein the retention member is a wedge.

49. (New) The method of Claim 46, further comprising after step (c), bending a surface of the panel around a second groove extending a length of the peripheral edge of the panel.

50. (New) The method of Claim 46, wherein the attachment member is "L" shaped.

51. (New) The method of Claim 50, wherein the retention member engages the attachment member at the base of the "L".

52. (New) The method of Claim 46, wherein the attachment member includes a bearing surface having a radius of curvature.

53. (New) A method for sealing a joint between adjacent perimeter framing members from terrestrial fluids, comprising:

passing a terrestrial fluid at a first velocity through a gap between a capillary break on at least one of the perimeter framing members and an opposing surface of the other of the at least one of the perimeter framing members;

passing the terrestrial fluid at a second velocity that is lower than the ^{first} second velocity into a circulating chamber defined by the capillary break and walls of the perimeter framing members;

collecting the terrestrial fluid in the circulating chamber; and

passing the collected terrestrial fluid through the gap and ^{inlet} inlet portion and into the terrestrial environment.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, further comprising:

passing the terrestrial fluid at an input velocity through an inlet portion of a recess formed by the adjacent perimeter framing members and wherein the first velocity is more than the input velocity.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein a lower surface of the circulatory chamber slopes downwardly in the direction of the inlet portion.